

tionment of funds authorized for the fiscal year 1965 was made by the Secretary of Commerce effective July 8, 1963. It is necessary, therefore, that the Congress give consideration during this session to the enactment of legislation making annual authorizations for the fiscal years 1966 and 1967 for continuation of the construction of highways on the Federal-aid primary and secondary systems and their extensions within urban areas.

The draft bill provides for authorizations of \$975 million for the Federal-aid primary and secondary highway systems and their extensions within urban areas for each of the fiscal years 1966 and 1967. This is the level recommended for those years by the President in his special highway message to the Congress of February 28, 1961, and is consistent with the national interest expressed in section 101(b) of title 23, United States Code.

The bill also includes authorizations for 1966 and 1967 for direct Federal highway construction. The forest highways and public lands highways authorizations, administered by the Bureau of Public Roads in this Department, are necessary for continuation of these two construction and maintenance programs to meet main road needs for which other funds are not available.

The proposed public lands development roads and trails authorization for the Department of the Interior will permit the construction of about 150 miles of basic resource development roads, with necessary surfacing and bridges, for the orderly development of this system as required by the proper administration of public lands by that Department. The authorizations for both park roads and trails and parkways will continue needed construction and improvement of these roads to provide for visitor use within the national park system. The proposed Indian reservation roads and bridges authorization will furnish improved road transportation facilities commensurate with the needs of the programs of that Department for education, economic development, tribal program, community services, and resource protection and development.

The forest development roads and trails authorization for the Department of Agriculture is deemed necessary for continuing progress on the development program for the national forests which was submitted to the Congress September 21, 1961. To accomplish this program, it will be necessary to complete the construction and reconstruction of about 79,400 miles of multiple-purpose roads and 8,000 miles of trails during the 10-year period 1963-72. A portion of these roads will be built by purchasers of national forest timber, with appropriate allowances in timber appraisal. Further, it is necessary to provide maintenance to full standards on the 268,900 miles of existing access roads and trails and on the new roads and trails constructed during the period. The authorizations recommended are necessary for the forest road and trail phase of the development program to keep pace with the other phases.

Section 3 of the draft bill is a technical amendment to the declaration of policy expressed in the second paragraph of section 101(b) of title 23, United States Code. It is considered desirable in order to make this section conform with changes made by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1961 extending from 1969 to 1971 the period of authorization of appropriations for the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.

The Department of Commerce recommends the draft bill for the favorable consideration by the Congress.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that enactment of the proposed legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

LUTHER H. HODGES,  
Secretary of Commerce.

S. 2520

A bill to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1966 and 1967 for the construction of certain highways in accordance with title 23 of the United States Code, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the "Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1964."

#### AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of title 23 of the United States Code the following sums are hereby authorized to be appropriated:

(1) For the Federal-aid primary system and the Federal-aid secondary system and for their extension within urban areas, out of the Highway Trust Fund, \$975,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and \$975,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967. The sums authorized in this paragraph for each fiscal year shall be available for expenditure as follows:

(A) 45 per centum for projects on the Federal-aid primary highway system;

(B) 30 per centum for projects on the Federal-aid secondary highway system; and

(C) 25 per centum for projects on extensions of the Federal-aid primary and Federal-aid secondary highway systems in urban areas.

(2) For forest highways, \$33,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and \$33,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

(3) For public lands highways, \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

(4) For forest development roads and trails, \$85,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and \$95,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

(5) For public lands development roads and trails, \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

(6) For park roads and trails, \$23,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and \$23,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

(7) For parkways, \$11,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and \$11,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

(8) For Indian reservation roads and bridges, \$18,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and \$18,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

#### TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO TITLE 23

SEC. 3. The second, paragraph of subsection (b) of section 101 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking out "thirteen years" and inserting in lieu thereof "fifteen years" and by striking out "June 30, 1969", and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1971".

#### THE NORTHWEST ANGLE HIGHWAY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to consent to an agreement between the State of Minnesota and the Province

of Manitoba, Canada, providing for an access highway to the Northwest Angle in the State of Minnesota, and to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to pay Minnesota's share of the cost of this highway.

This proposed legislation represents the culmination of many years of effort by the State of Minnesota and the Province of Manitoba to provide an access highway to Minnesota's so-called orphan area, the Northwest Angle. This 150-square-mile parcel of land is separated geographically from the rest of the State by the west end of Lake-of-the-Woods and the southeast corner of Manitoba. Until Alaska became a State, the angle included the United States most northern point. Travel between the Northwest Angle and the rest of Minnesota has always been limited to boat, plane, or over ice of Lake-of-the-Woods during the winter.

To overcome this serious and dangerous travel barrier, Minnesota and Manitoba have reached agreement on the joint construction of a 32-mile highway from the Minnesota-Manitoba border north of Warroad, Minn., around the west end of the Lake-of-the-Woods to the western boundary of the Northwest Angle. The negotiations which produced this compact between Minnesota and Manitoba were authorized by Congress in Public Law 85-877, approved on September 2, 1958, and by chapter 132 of the 1959 Laws of the State of Minnesota.

The agreement contains the express provision that it shall not be binding on the State of Minnesota until Congress grants its approval. The proposed legislation I introduce today requests such approval, and further seeks authorization of an appropriation sufficient to pay Minnesota's share of the cost of the highway.

It is contemplated that this access highway will ultimately be part of an extension of the highway known as the Great River Road which will traverse the entire length of the Mississippi River. I have previously introduced legislation—S. 1672—to assist in the construction and acquisition of lands for the Great River Road.

The proposed Northwest Angle Highway will serve the expanding population in the upper Midwest by providing more convenient access to this marvelous and almost untouched recreational and scenic area. The Northwest Angle itself is geographically unique and has a fascinating history, thereby making the area most attractive to vacationers and tourists. The road will also develop a point of safe and convenient public access to the island-studded portion of the Lake-of-the-Woods without the hazards of crossing the Big Traverse or large body of open water.

Mr. President, the Northwest Angle Highway is a fascinating project which will open up to every American one of the most interesting and least known areas of the United States. This project has been pursued for many years and I express the sincere hope that Congress

may act affirmatively and promptly on this legislation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2521) to consent to an agreement between the State of Minnesota and the Province of Manitoba, Canada, providing for an access highway to the Northwest Angle in the State of Minnesota, and to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to pay Minnesota's share of the cost of such highway, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### COMMEMORATION OF UPRISING OF JEWISH PEOPLE IN WARSAW GHETTO

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, a little less than 21 years ago occurred one of the most epochal struggles for human liberty in history—the uprising of the Jewish people within the Warsaw ghetto.

During the Second World War, Poland had been divided between two tyrannical governments—the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany. Three million Jewish people lived in the German occupied parts—350,000 in Warsaw.

The Nazi conquerors at first compelled all the Warsaw Jews to live in the worst slum area of the city. Gradually, separate sections of a high wall were built around that area, until one grim morning in November 1940 the entire ghetto was surrounded by a 10-foot wall and the Jews were forbidden to pass through the various gates except by special permit. Tens of thousands of them had jobs outside the ghetto, but they were now forbidden to continue their employment.

The Nazis shipped another 150,000 Jews from other Polish cities into the Warsaw ghetto, also depriving them of any means of earning a living. Then, ruthlessly and brutally, the Nazi government effected its policy of starving the people to death—the Jews were allowed some minimal food rations, so that there was no immediate mass starvation, but every month thousands died from hunger, disease, and the brutalities administered by the Nazi conquerors.

In July of 1942, in efforts to "purify" Eastern Europe of the Jews, the Nazis rounded up hundreds of Jews at a time within the ghetto, shoved them into boxcars like animals, and shipped them to the concentration camp at Treblinka, where they were put to death in gas chambers.

After 2 months of this terrifying policy, 50,000 Jews remained in the Warsaw ghetto. The Nazis had been very clever in creating the impression that the deportations would cease the next day, thus leaving their victims with a hope that they might be allowed to survive.

Soon, however, the remaining Jews realized that none of them would be spared and that mass resistance would be their only hope. Knowing they could not prevail against the power of their enemy,

these courageous people resolved to make the supreme sacrifice with dignity and with a massive struggle for the liberty they held so dear.

On April 19, the Germans came once again to the ghetto to ship more of the Jews to their death but this time they were rebuffed. After meeting several more efforts of resistance, the Nazis resorted to burning down the buildings block by block, so as to burn the Jews out. Thousands did burn to death, thousands more died of starvation, disease, and injuries. A few managed to hide in the underground bunkers they had dug, until finally the last of these bunkers was seized, 3 weeks after the uprising. The remaining buildings were dynamited, reducing the Warsaw ghetto to ashes and rubble.

It is necessary, Mr. President, actually to visit and to see the ghetto, as it was my privilege to do a year ago last fall, to understand the situation. Even then one can only faintly comprehend the grim horror of those terrible days.

Yet this pile of ashes, horrifying and tragic, remains an expression of this indomitable human spirit even in the face of certain defeat. Weakened by disease and starvation and hopelessly outnumbered, these courageous people battled to death for freedom and liberty. They have not died in vain—their struggle and sacrifice will live forever in the hearts and memories of all free people fortunate to claim a birthright in a free society.

And also out of the ashes of the Warsaw ghetto rises a living memorial—the young and great State of Israel. A haven for the Jewish people, Israel today stands as a showcase of free government in the Middle East.

Mr. President, April 9 of this year, corresponding to the 27th day of Nissan of the Hebrew Judaic calendar, will mark the 21st anniversary of this historical uprising. In this connection, I am introducing for appropriate reference a joint resolution in recognition of this date. In the name of free people everywhere, I hope the Senate will act favorably and expeditiously.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 156) to observe April 9, 1964, in recognition of the courage displayed by Nazi victims of the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto in 1943, introduced by Mr. KEATING, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REVIVAL OF OFFICE OF GENERAL OF THE ARMIES—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, with the consent of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Symington], that I may be added as a cosponsor of Senate bill 2396 to confer a sixth star on Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### HEARINGS ON CERTAIN NOMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, a public hearing on the nominations of Mr. Frederick C. Belen to be Deputy Postmaster General and Mr. William M. McMillan to be an Assistant Postmaster General for the Bureau of Operations of the Post Office Department will be held on Friday, February 21, 1964, at 10 a.m. in Room 6202 of the New Senate Office Building.

The hearing will be held before the full committee.

Anyone wishing to testify may arrange to do so by calling Capitol 4-3121, extension 5451.

#### HEARINGS ON S. 2455, A BILL TO AMEND FURTHER THE PEACE CORPS ACT

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to announce that on Monday, February 24, the Committee on Foreign Relations will hold an open hearing on S. 2455, a bill to amend further the Peace Corps Act. Mr. Sargent Shriver, Director of the Peace Corps, will present testimony at 10:30 a.m. in room 4221, New Senate Office Building.

Anyone wishing to testify on S. 2455 is requested to notify the clerk of the committee as soon as possible.

#### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, February 19, 1964, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 573. An act for the relief of Elmer Royal Fay, Sr.;

S. 1206. An act for the relief of Georgie Lou Rader;

S. 1488. An act for the relief of Alessandro A. R. Cacace;

S. 1518. An act for the relief of Mary G. Eastlake;

S. 2084. An act to relieve the Veterans' Administration from paying interest on the amount of capital funds transferred in fiscal year 1962 from the direct loan revolving fund to the loan guaranty revolving fund; and

S. 2317. An act to amend the provisions of section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, to provide for the exemption of certain terminal leases from penalties.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. ROBERTSON:  
Excerpt from article entitled "Business Outlook," written by J. A. Livingston and published in the American Banker of recent date.

#### PRESIDENT JOHNSON RIGHT IN CUTTING AID TO FIVE COUNTRIES THAT SELL TO CUBA

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the State Department has been criticized by

many Members of Congress and by persons throughout the country. In every administration it is an easy target. President Johnson too has been criticized by those who disagree with his foreign policy actions. Today, as a Senator I warmly commend the decision by President Johnson, to curtail our aid to five countries that trade with Cuba. This is an honorable, sensible, peaceful action which can ultimately have a significant effect on Castro.

It is true that France and Britain have announced that they will continue to trade with Cuba, in spite of the President's decision; and it is also true that the U.S. funds which will be curtailed as a result of this action are relatively modest, and involve in the case of Yugoslavia, only the financing of spare parts, a program which also is relatively small in dollar amount.

But the big fact is that the President of the United States now has gone on record as being determined to act, under the law, not to permit U.S. aid to continue to go to countries which trade with Cuba.

This action puts those countries on notice that if they continue to trade with Cuba, they cannot in the future expect to continue to receive the U.S. taxpayers' dollars which they have received in the recent past.

Mr. President, recently I have talked with many persons—both Democrats and Republicans, both workers and businessmen in Wisconsin. I found among them a remarkable consensus of opinion in opposition to trade with Castro by any of our allies or any countries friendly to us. The American people generally recognize that Castro represents a subversive, Communist threat to all the countries of Latin America, as well as a potential military danger to us. Therefore, Mr. President, we should do what we can to eradicate this cancer of communism from the Western Hemisphere. One of the obvious ways is to end the flow of our assistance to countries which would trade with this enemy. This is a peaceful, moderate, sensible course.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RIBICOFF in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

#### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee; the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; and the Subcommittee on Housing of the Committee on Banking and Currency were authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

#### U.S. POLICIES ON VIETNAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I refer to this morning's news reports which indicate that Secretary of Defense McNamara has made it clear that the United States still hopes to bring about a major withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam by the end of 1965. One can only hope that the hope will be realized.

Mr. McNamara's view is completely consonant with the fact that our effort from the outset in Vietnam has been to supplement the efforts of the Vietnamese themselves; the conflict has been and remains primarily a Vietnamese conflict. We have not—and properly—regarded it as an American conflict to be won primarily with the expenditure of American lives and resources. There has not been and there does not exist today a basis in our national interests which would justify the assumption of primary American responsibility in this situation which might well involve the sacrifice of a vast number of American lives not only in South Vietnam but, by extension, in North Vietnam, in Cambodia, in Laos, if not, indeed, in China itself. To be sure, circumstances may change, circumstances may compel us to face that contingency. But one can only hope that they will not arise, that instead the conflict will be confined to and resolved in Vietnam alone, that the expectation of the Secretary to the effect that we will be able to withdraw the bulk of our forces by the end of 1965 will be realized.

Those forces are in Vietnam at present for only one reason—to help to improve the efficacy of the Vietnamese military. And we have got to face the fact that while this is a significant element in the situation, it is not now and has not been the major factor in the Vietnamese problem. The core of that problem has been the restoration of peace in Vietnam, not in a militarily induced vacuum, but in the context of a popularly acceptable government in Saigon able to face with assurance the government in Hanoi.

That was the hope which originally underlay our support of the government of President Ngo Dinh Diem, a hope which had become very slim by last summer. It was the hope of many at the time of the first military coup although some of us, myself included, had grave misgivings and had deplored the tragic assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem. For, whatever his faults and inadequacies may have been, Mr. Diem was a man of dedication in the cause of Vietnamese nationalism and his death severed the cord of civilian political continuity on which the hope for peace and an acceptable stability for so long had rested.

What is the hope now? What is the hope which derives from the second coup? Press reports indicate a popular indifference to the recent developments in Saigon. Very likely the same is true of the rest of South Vietnam. Does this coup mean that the people of that nation will be brought closer to the day when peace shall prevail? Is it likely to be the forerunner of a civilian government responsive to the needs and wishes of the Vietnamese people in the south and enjoying their acceptance and sup-

port? Or does it mean, simply, that the cards of military power in Vietnam have been reshuffled? Does it mean, merely, that military coup begets military coup and the second is but a precursor of the third? How many will it take before these changes will have become totally irrelevant to the life of the Vietnamese people? Until their only significance shall be in terms of who shall receive our aid and wield the power which it represents in Vietnam?

These are questions, Mr. President, which we cannot and must not evade any longer. An embarrassed silence will no longer suffice in the light of the indicated course of developments. There is not a sufficient margin of time to ignore these questions for very much longer. And it is not enough of an answer that the new junta proclaims its anticommunism and anti-neutralism. These words may set well with us. They may be music to our ears, but they are by now an old tune, played with minor variations in many parts of the world wherever American aid is sought or extended. The important question remains: What does this coup mean to the people of Vietnam and to the solution of their grave and agonizing problems?

That is a key question because the conflict in Vietnam remains a Vietnamese conflict, and in the end it must be resolved by the Vietnamese themselves. We have given extraordinary support to two successive governments in Vietnam. We can do no more and should try to do no more for a third. We have teetered for too long on the brink of turning the war in Vietnam which is still a Vietnamese war into an American war to be paid for primarily with American lives. There is no national interest at this time, as I have already suggested, which would appear to justify this conversion. Certainly, the second coup in Vietnam cannot conceivably justify the issuance of a new blank check on our aid funds and on the lives of American servicemen.

Secretary of Defense McNamara put it well when he said: "This is a Vietnamese war, and in the final analysis, it must be fought and won by the Vietnamese."

If anything, the words apply with even greater emphasis in view of the second military upheaval.

It seems to me that the President of the United States has acted most appropriately, therefore, in making clear that our desire to help the Vietnamese to find a way to stability and peace remains. But it is also clear that it remains to be seen whether the latest coup will really lead in that direction.

And may I say, too, that it seems to me that President de Gaulle has done well to speak out on southeast Asia. He has again demonstrated a sense of history and statesmanship in seeking new ways for dealing with the continuing instability and insecurity which prevails in Vietnam and much of southeast Asia. President Johnson, in pointing to the differences of view between ourselves and France, most appropriately noted in comment on President de Gaulle's remarks that, "If we could have neutralization of both North Vietnam and South

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Vietnam, I am sure that would be considered sympathetically." The President was, in my opinion—and today I am speaking only personally—referring to true neutralization—a status based on guarantees and not on words or promises or continued infiltration from the north.

The possibilities of such a neutralization may be extremely difficult to realize, but they ought not to be dismissed out of hand. There are the possibilities of the international patrol and control of borders in which U.S. forces in Vietnam and those of other nations prepared to do so could make a significant contribution. Indeed, Cambodia has indicated that it would welcome and do everything possible to accommodate such an international patrol. And it would seem to me that the Government of Laos under Prince Souvanna Phouma would have much to gain from a similar arrangement and, indeed, so would Thailand.

In that kind of a situation, there would most certainly be a role for France. We may or may not agree with President De Gaulle's approach in whole or part. That is our right and responsibility, even as the French have the right and responsibility to speak and act as they see fit even though I thoroughly disagree with De Gaulle's recognition of Communist China and, along with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Dodd], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHEL], and others, consider it a tragic mistake.

But whatever our differences, it seems to me most glib to make light of the admittedly unsatisfactory situation in Laos or the unhappy state of our relations with Cambodia as a basis for any offhand rejection of De Gaulle's essay at a new approach to Indochina and southeast Asia. Indeed, we might well ask ourselves: Do we ourselves, in terms of our national interests as seen in juxtaposition to the cost in American lives and resources, prefer what exists in South Vietnam to what exists in Laos or in Cambodia? Do we prefer another Vietnamese type of American involvement or perhaps a Korean-type involvement in these other countries and elsewhere in southeast Asia? Are we eager for expenditure of the great additions of foreign aid which they would entail? Are we to regard lightly the American casualties which would certainly be involved?

These questions, Mr. President, are very much to the point of the serious situation in southeast Asia, particularly in the Indochinese region, and of President de Gaulle's approach to it. If we face these questions fully and in all candor, if we do not seek to achieve lightly with words what can only be accomplished with blood and other sacrifices on the part of the people of this Nation, it seems to me that we will welcome a contribution of thought and effort from France to the possible solution of the problems of that troubled region. We will not deplore, ridicule, discourage, or denounce a French contribution. Rather, we will hope that, in spite of our doubts and certain of our experiences, the contributions will prove constructive, and we will do whatever we are able to do to bring the hope to fruition.

#### LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1964

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, Sunday, February 16, marked the 46th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day, a holiday celebrated by people of Lithuanian descent throughout the free world, and honored by people everywhere who are dedicated to the establishment and maintenance of democratic ideals.

All persons who are subjects of tyranny and oppression can take courage from the example which the Lithuanian people have set throughout history. Though the challenge to liberty has been strong and though the yoke of oppression has often been heavy, especially in recent years, the determination of the Lithuanian people to maintain their ideals has remained firm. They have never forsaken their belief in the dignity of man and have fought a valiant struggle for human freedom against the forces of tyranny.

During the Middle Ages the Lithuania is established a powerful independent state in Europe and from the 14th to the 18th century they enjoyed political supremacy over much of Europe between the Baltic and Black Seas. The citizens lived in peace and safety and enjoyed many human freedoms denied to the citizens of neighboring states.

In 1795 Lithuania was annexed to Russia, thus losing her cherished freedom. From that date until 1918 czarist Russia cruelly repressed every uprising and revolt, but the oppressors could not extinguish the deep-rooted nationalism of the Lithuanian people.

On February 16, 1918, the Lithuanians realized their national dream and again became an independent Republic. They enjoyed 22 years of freedom during which time they made many advances in their domestic economic, social, and political development. Catastrophe came again, however, on June 14, 1940, when the Soviet Union invaded the Republic of Lithuania and declared it a constituent Republic of the U.S.S.R.

The United States has never recognized the Soviet claim to the valiant and freedom-loving country of Lithuania. As a nation we are convinced that the spirit to resist tyranny which is in the hearts of all Lithuanians will emerge triumphant over their Soviet oppressors.

I am proud that many Lithuanians of American descent are citizens of Massachusetts. Their contributions have enriched our State and our country as a whole, and their love of liberty has been an inspiration to all of us. I join with Lithuanians everywhere in honoring an anniversary of national independence which is particularly significant to all peoples who must continue to wage the war against tyranny.

#### THIS COUNTRY NEEDS GI BILL TO COMPLEMENT COLD WAR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ACT

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the June 1963 edition of Selective Service, which is the internal newspaper of the Selective Service System, states that the 12,000 servicemen who are disabled

each year are presently eligible to received vocational rehabilitation which was formerly unavailable for cold war veterans. The extension of this readjustment benefit was made possible by an amendment which I offered to Senate bill 2697 during the 87th Congress. The Congress of the United States should be justly proud of having extended the benefits of vocational rehabilitation to those cold war veterans who have been disabled while serving their country.

But these 12,000 are only a small fraction of the half a million servicemen who return to civilian life each year. All of these men who have helped to protect their Nation and the entire free world from the forces of tyranny and aggression have been subject not only to the dangers of physical disability but also the danger that they will be at a disadvantage in competing for scarce jobs when they return to civilian life. This would not be the case if all of our young men served in the Armed Forces since all would be on an equal footing. But at the present time only 45 percent of those eligible for the draft actually see substantial military service. This means that while these men are serving their country for 2, 3, 4, or more years, the other 55 percent are able to gain valuable experience and education which gives them a distinct advantage in competing for scarce positions during this time of relatively high unemployment.

It is only just that this Nation should aid these fine young men who have served their country during the cold war to continue their education. At present, readjustment assistance is limited to the 12,000 cold war servicemen who receive at least a 30 percent disability each year, and then the aid is limited to restoring the degree of employability which they possessed prior to their enlistment. The United States is in the anomalous position of requiring that a serviceman receive a serious injury before we will render readjustment assistance to him, and we have limited this assistance to vocational training while refusing to assist him in obtaining a higher education despite this country's urgent need for additional thousands of scientific, medical, and educational personnel.

I urge the Senate to pass the cold war GI bill which will extend education, training, and home-farm loan benefits to the 500,000 cold war veterans who return to civilian life annually. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article from Selective Service be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### DISABLED VETERANS OF PEACETIME SERVICE ELIGIBLE FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Nearly 100,000 peacetime veterans who have suffered service-connected disabilities will benefit under terms of the peacetime vocational rehabilitation bill signed into law by President Kennedy, the Veterans' Administration points out.

This bill extends to these peacetime veterans the benefits of VA's wartime vocational rehabilitation bill.

The Veterans' Administration reports that some 12,000 peacetime veterans incur injuries